In connection with graduate studies abroad, the writer took opportunity to look somewhat into the agricultural conditions of the above-mentioned countries.

The information contained herein was obtained from visits to different agricultural regions of each country, from personal interviews with farmers and teachers in various agricultural schools, and from official reports.

For convenience of comparison, greater usefulness and better understanding, the data are presented in a summarized form, intended to give only a general idea of the average agricultural status. The disadvantage of such a procedure, however, in view of the magnitude and nature of the subject, is readily realized, but it is believed that the accounts here communicated give a true general characterization of the mean agricultural conditions of the respective nations.

Germany.

Agriculture in Germany plays a leading role. Of the total area of the country over 90 percent is classed as productive, 64.8 percent of which was farmed in 1900. Of this, 48.6 percent was occupied by land under tillage, 11.00 percent by meadow, 5.00 percent by pasture and 0.20 percent by vineyard. The population engaged in agriculture constitutes about 12 percent of the total.

The agricultural land is divided into comparatively small holdings,